Carnegie Library 4th & Nev

THE RICHMOND TERMINAL WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1903, AND IS THE LEGAL COUNTY AND CITY NEWSPAPER. RICHMOND'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

The Terminal boosts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneers

VOL. XV | RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1918 | No. 40

39

Home Newspaper Service Advocated

News From the Home Town More Than Welcome

Our Heroes Are Calling From Over There; Why Not Send Them the Home Newspaper? It Will Look Good to the Boys

Every citizen interested in the boys of his home town now at the front, and in the brave women who equally are serving their country abroad, has an opportunity to show his appreciation of the sacrifice they are making. The opportunity comes as a result of the generosity and thought of Colonel William Boyce Thompson of New York, who has conceived and put into execution what is known as the Home Paper Service.

Under the plan, every man and woman in foreign service will receive the town newspaper, and so be kept in constant touch with the places and the people they know and love.

Every branch of the United States Government is interested in the plan. The Government realizes the importance of keeping those in the service happy and constantly in touch with their home ties and associations. Nothing is more depressing in a national emergency than the spirit of loneliness in those serving their country, and officials know that nothing can dispel this feeling more effectually than reading the home town newspaper.

Publishers of newspapers in all parts of the country—this newspaper included—have grasped with pleasure the plan outlined by Colonel Thompson, and they have agreed to co-operate in every way.

Under the ruling of the War Industries Board newspaper publishers are forbidden to send their newspapers free, even to soldiers. The newspaper must be subscribed for in the regular way, the only exception being soldiers who formerly were in the employ of the newspaper and who left that service to enlist. Colonel Thompson therefore proposes that the public in each community contribute to a fund so that the home newspaper (in our case this newspaper) may reach every man and woman now in the service of his country.

Anyone may contribute to the fund, and any sum may be contributed. It is not necessary to contribute the entire amount of one subscription. It does not matter whether the rich man sends in one hundred dollars or the poor boy or little girl sends in five cents. Each gift will be a message of love and helpfulness to the home town folks "Over There." The money will be lumped into one fund, out of which subscriptions will be entered as fast as the money is received.

Contributors who send in the full price of a year's subscription may, if they wish, designate to what particular person they wish the newspaper sent, but if the name given is already listed as receiving the paper; then the publisher reserves the right to apply the subscription to some less fortunate soldier boy or noble woman who is just as lonely for news of home and home folks.

The name of every contributor to this home paper service will be published in this newspaper, and the name of everyone entered for a subscription will be published as well as the number of those remaining whose subscriptions have not been covered.

If the amount of money received shall be more than is necessary to send the paper to every person from the town now in the service, then the balance will be turned over to the Red Cross.

The plan is endorsed by the publisher of this newspaper without any thought of profit, either directly or indirectly, but with a sincere desire to help keep the home fires burning and to send to our heroes and heroines news of our town, to keep their hearts warm for us and to let them know they are constantly in our minds.

The publisher, of course, cannot make a profit on circulation, and additional circulation such as this will be—circulation from non-purchasers sent far across the sea—can have no added value to the advertiser.

These facts are stated so that every contributor may feel that every cent contributed goes to the good cause.

The mothers of our boys are facing an ordeal with a bravery that commands respect and admiration. Here and there where thy stars are turned from blue to gold, where anguish grips the heart, the nation stands in silence and honors the women who have given of their blood, the very bone of their bone, to their country. To them, home has lost its meaning—the soul of it has fled—there is no home, it is just a place, and no place is quite so lonely, unless it be within the hearts of those brave sons in far off France who long for just a word of home. There cannot be a man, there cannot be a woman, no, not even a child, who will fail to contribute just a little to make the hearts of these patriots lighter. Not one. Not in our town.

HEAR *THIS* CALL *from* OUR HOME TOWN BOYS OVER THERE

LETTERS from our boys in the trenches and from the women in canteen and other war work, all bring to us the same message—**SEND US NEWS FROM HOME.**

World news is all right, but OUR BOYS want NEWS OF THIS TOWN. They want the home newspaper. Publishers are prevented from sending their papers free to anyone, even boys in the service. Consequently a national movement has been started by Col. William Boyce Thompson of New York, who is acting as President of the Home Paper Service of America to give the boys what they are calling for. Every community is joining the movement. **Let us see that our boys are not forgotten.**

Send to the publisher of this newspaper whatever amount of money you can—5 cents or $50.00. We will publish a list each week of those contributing, and the amounts contributed.

Every cent received will be used to send this paper to our boys at the front. If at the end of the war, there is any surplus, it will be turned over to the local Red Cross Committee.

There is no profit in this to the publisher—even in normal times, subscriptions are not sold at a profit. With war prices prevailing, and the high rate of postage on papers sent to France, our cost will scarcely be covered by our full subscription price.

Remember that over in France, some brave soldier or sailor from this town—perhaps even some splendid woman working within sound of the guns—is depending on you to "KEEP THE HOME LOVE KINDLED."

They are calling to YOU from "Over There"
GIVE WHAT YOU CAN

Tax Collector Marshall Resigns; Succeeded By J. O. Ford

City Tax Collector and Assessor I. E. Marshall, who has held this responsible position for ten years, tendered his resignation at Monday night's council meeting.

Immediately following his resignation, Marshall was named building inspector, succeeding Carl Apperson, resigned.

The salary of tax collector and assessor is $205 per month, a modest allowance considering the H. C. L. and the comparative salaries of less important positions on the city pay roll.

Mr. Marshall has contemplated resigning his position for some time, having in view a more remunerative occupation.

He is succeeded by J. O. Ford, who is an accountant, and who is familiar with the work in the assessor's office, having served as deputy city assessor for a number of years.

Richmond Sends 51 Cases of Goods to Needy Belgians

Richmond is doing good work in collecting clothing for the Belgians. In two days 51 cases of goods were collected and started on the way to the needy of suffering Belgium. Those active in this work and who made the collections are: H. D. Chapman, Harry Pulse, A. D. Moore, George Le Kiguehi, C. H. Pulse, Joe Baldwin, C. B. Rundall and others.

Photos From France Arrive in Richmond

Clarence Foote, former lineman and well-known in Richmond, now in France, sent some fine photos to Manager George Calvart of the Telegraph and Telephone Co., the views representing some of the attractive places in Paris.

Generous Response by Richmond to the Fourth Loan

Richmond went over the top in her bond quota of $465,000 with ease, and then some.

Chairman Charles J. Crary was a good forecaster when he predicted that Richmond's quota should be cleaned up in a week's time.

Although accurate figures are not obtainable, it is known that Richmond has passed the half-million mark, the Standard Oil employes subscribing for $350,000 of this amount.

Clark Appointed For War Service

Manager C. E. Clark of the local water company office has been appointed a member of the Federal Housing and Transportation Board. H. A. Johnston will assist Clark in the work.

He Wants a Liberty Bond

Future generations will revel in a lifetime study of the world war. The name of a Foch, a Pershing, a Haig or some general as yet unknown to fame will supercede that of Napoleon as history's greatest warrior. Every slightest factor of the struggle will be reviewed, argued by your children and theirs, decided creditable or discreditable to those participating in it.

The fact that you bought a Liberty Bond will not of itself give you a clear record. If you bought TO YOUR UTMOST, you could have done all President Wilson, General Pershing, your son at the front, could ask.

Make the Fourth Liberty Loan a bright page in an honorable record of war effort.

Judge McKenzie's Decision Upheld

The District Court of Appeals Monday affirmed the decision of Superior Judge McKenzie in reference to the referendum, that section of the city charter under which the city hall was removed from Harbor Center tract in Southeast Richmond to the Burg tract in East Richmond.

There is still another case pending—that of paying rental for the Harbor Center building, which was vacated two years ago and now stands in "lonesome relief" in the sparsely settled plain "beyont," a jolly reminder of the days agone, when portable city halls were as common as airplanes.

Not the "Cup That Inspires"

Dr. Blake, health commissioner of Richmond, may deliver his favorite address, "The Drinking Cup," at the League of California Municipalities. Doc says his subject has no connection with the cup that intoxicates; that he is after the "germs."

The Terminal is on file in all the public libraries in Contra Costa county and has hundreds of readers.

Former Richmond Lad With Soldiers at Camp Lewis

Many of the Macdonald avenue businessmen and the 10th street school children will remember little Isadore Safine, whose father conducted a tailoring business at 204 Macdonald avenue, and who two years ago left for Camp Lewis where he is employed by Uncle Sam at army tailoring.

Isadore is a bright lad and writes an interesting letter. He earns from one to five dollars per day selling papers, but is trying hard to qualify in the military police so he can go to France with the soldiers, who think a great deal of him and want to take him overseas with them.

"Isy" sends his regards to Mr. Helms, his classmates and former teacher.

Right Man Chosen

E. M. Tilden has been named chairman of the War Industries Board for Alameda, Contra Costa and Solano counties. Mr. Tilden is the right man for the place, a good selection.

Merchants Protest Against Flies, Etc.

The Merchants' Association has filed a protest to abate the fly nuisance in front of their doors on the Avenue, these pests being attracted by the expressmen's horses, who stand for hours in front of the business places, accumulating filth and blocking traffic.

Tax Collector Reports

The city tax collector reported Monday night that he collected for September $987.51, $222 of this being police court fines and $211 business licenses.

Mortimer Veale Is Reported Safe

Ensign Mortimer Veale, reported to be lost on the Minnesota, the battleship recently mined in the Atlantic, is safe in port, which has relieved the anxiety of relatives in his home city, Martinez.

Won't Stand For It

A mass meeting was held at San Pablo Wednesday night protesting against the water company installing meters and charging meter rates contrary to a former agreement of a flat rate of 50c per month.

Banker George Lee Enlists in Y.M.C.A.

George Lee, a pioneer of Richmond, and for many years employed in banks of Richmond, recently assistant cashier of the Mechanics Bank, has answered the call of his country, and will begin training at Stanford University Monday. He will enter Y. M. C. A. work, and expects to be sent across at an early date.

Lee leaves a wife and daughter, but says he feels that it is his duty to do his share in war service, and willingly makes the sacrifice of leaving family and friends to fight for freedom.

Give Receipts to Junior Red Cross

Two patriotic little Albany girls can do their bit, too.

May Lawrence and Mary Dorenzo by giving amateur plays at the Lawrence home, raised $5.05, which was donated to the Junior Red Cross.

The Kentucky restaurant at 1612 Macdonald, sets up a meal that is hard to beat. See Fred.

It was in THE TERMINAL.

Former Richmond Man Returns From The Hetch-Hetchy

Air Gun Victim On Road to Recovery

Albert Cornell, 17, victim of an air gun, who was taken to Merritt hospital, is reported to be in a fair way to recovery. He is the son of A. M. Cornell, 120 Bissell avenue.

"LITTLE TERMINALS"

Richmond went over the top in three days.

* * *

We read it in the morning, then again in the evening, and then have it "hashed" for breakfast. The censor's blue pencil is a great and effective "eliminator."

* * *

Crockett's postmaster "chucked up" his job because it only paid $140 per month. Almost any kind of a "mutt," it seems, can draw down at least $75 per week nowadays—except a soldier. Have you noticed it?

* * *

It is frequently remarked that a number of the Osler zone contingent who are trying to break into war service at Washington and over there, have as their chief motive of "patriotism" the dodging of "domestic responsibilities."

* * *

O. N. Zollern is an Iowa citizen who has two sons in the army and has bought Liberty bonds to the limit. William Shakespeare may have been right in his time, but we can't help thinking there is something wrong with the "good American citizen" who clings to a name so suggestive as that of the Iowan. —Pittsburg Post.

* * *

Another active drive has started, which is attributed to the present war outlook along the allied front. It is that of severing the heimers, hammers, wursts, vereins, pretzels, ish-ka-bibbels, etc., from the cumbersome and elongated German names, the pruning process now being in full blast. It is wonderful how those dough boys of ours can "start things"—even in orthography.

Francis J. Heaney of Utah is the new tailor, next door to The Terminal printshop.

"Curley," the original, at 1014 Macdonald, has to turn them away.

THE TERMINAL, oldest newspaper in Richmond.

Says People of the Bay Cities Know Little Of This Great Undertaking

Sixty-Five Miles of Broad-Gauge Railroad Completed to the Dam; Many Thousands H. P. Now Being Used

W. A. Stratton, former resident of Richmond, and a well-known contractor, is in Richmond on a visit, and may decide to locate here again.

Mr. Stratton has been contracting in Sonoma, and recently in the Hetch-Hetchy. His description of the big water project is interesting. He says the people have no conception of what the Hetch-Hetchy project is; the tunneling through solid granite; the 65-mile broadgauge railroad that has its terminus at the big dam, a winding and looping railway similar to that of Mt. Tamalpais; the many camps along the railway, inhabited by hundreds of workmen, both skilled and unskilled, and the pure snow water rushing down from the high Sierras is already being utilized and converted into many thousands of horsepower.

But this great enterprise of bringing pure mountain water and unlimited manufacturing power to the bay cities may slow up on account of the war. Labor is paid such inflated prices in war preparedness avocations that men will not tarry long on the Hetch-Hetchy project unless paid the high wages prevailing elsewhere.

Food Director Praised For Good Work

Mrs. W. R. Hanna is now a member of the County Council of Defense. As woman food director of Richmond, Mrs. Hanna received many compliments for her ability in handling the duties of this position.

It is said that one of Richmond's big grocers will establish another store at 214 Macdonald avenue, a storeroom formerly occupied by E. A. Stern.

H. C. Capwell Co. || || H. C. Capwell Co.

A MATCHLESS COLLECTION OF

Suits

FOR JUNIORS, MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN

All fresh, new and beautiful—different from the general run of Suits, and moderately priced. Youthful models, smartly designed and faultlessly tailored.

Chic Norfolk styles with velvet collars, flare jackets with high waist line and many a pretty model in box and belted effects for common wear. Also a host of dressy styles with fur or velvet trimmings.

Colors—Navy, burgundy, khaki, pekin, henna, green, beige, taupe and brown.

Materials are poplin, burella, broadcloth, duvet de laine, velour tricotine, poiret twill, gabardine, oxford, cheviot, velour checks and velvets.

Prices—$28.75, $32.50 to $89.50

Smart new Suits for women in regular and stout sizes—**$25 to $150.** —Second Floor.

Capwells

Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Oakland

Buy More Liberty Bonds

World's News of the Past Week

PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS SENATE TO PASS WOMEN SUFFRAGE BILL

Chief Executive, as Commander in Chief of Armies, Insists Upon Necessity of Action at the Present Time

Washington.—President Wilson in a personal address Monday to the Senate asked for passage of the women suffrage Federal amendment resolution as a vital war measure.

Unexpectedly intervening in the Senate fight, the President went to the Capitol at 1 o'clock to tell the Senators why he regarded favorable action on the resolution necessary. Approval of the resolution, the President said, was necessary if America is to lead the world to democracy, for it will be judged by its acts.

Following is the address President Wilson appeared before the Senate to deliver:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: The unusual circumstances of a world war in which we stand and are judged in the view not only of our own people and our own consciences but also in the view of all nations and peoples will, I hope, justify in your thought as it does in mine the message I have come to bring you.

"I regard the concurrence of the Senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged. I have come to urge upon you the considerations which have led me to that conclusion. It is not only my privilege, it is also my duty to apprise you of every circumstance and element involved in this momentous struggle, which seems to me to affect its very process and its outcome. It is my duty to win the war, and to ask you to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of winning it.

"I had assumed that the Senate would concur in the amendment, because no disputable principle is involved, but only a question of the method by which the suffrage is to be extended to women. There is and can be no party issue involved in it. Both of our great national parties are pledged, explicitly pledged, to equality of suffrage for the women of the country. Neither party, therefore, it seems to me, can justify hesitation as to the method of obtaining it, can rightfully hesitate to substitute Federal initiative for state initiative, if the early adoption of this measure is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, and if the method of state action proposed in the party platforms of 1916 is impracticable, within any reasonable length of time, if practical at all. And its adoption is, in my judgment, clearly necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and the successful realization of the objects for which the war is being fought.

"That judgment I take the liberty of urging upon you with solemn earnestness for reasons which I shall state very frankly, and which I shall hope will seem as conclusive to you as they seem to me

"This is a people's war and the people's thinking constitutes its atmosphere and morale, not the predilections of the drawing-room or the political considerations of the caucus. If we be indeed democrats and wish to lead the world to democracy we can ask other peoples to accept in proof of our sincerity and our ability to lead them whither they wish to be led nothing less persuasive and convincing than our actions.

"Our professions will not suffice. Verification must be forthcoming when verification is asked for. And in this case verification is asked for—asked for in this particular matter. You ask by whom? Not through diplomatic channels; not by foreign ministers. Not by the intimations of parliaments.

"It is asked for by the anxious, expectant, suffering peoples with whom we are dealing and who are willing to put their destinies in some measure in our hands, if they are sure that we wish the same things that they do.

"I do not speak my conjecture. It is not alone the voices of statesmen and of newspapers that reach me, and the voices of foolish and intemperate agitators do not reach me at all. Through many, many channels I have been made aware what the plain, struggling, work-a-day folk are thinking, upon whom the chief terror and suffering of this tragic war falls.

"They are looking to the great, powerful, famous democracy of the west to lead them to the new day for which they have so long waited, and they think, in their logical simplicity, that democracy means that women shall play their part in affairs alongside men and upon an equal footing with them. If we reject measures like this in ignorant defiance of what a new age has brought forth, of what they have seen but we have not, they will cease to follow or to trust us.

"They have seen their own governments accept this interpretation of democracy—seen old governments like that of Great Britain, which did not profess to be democratic, promise readily and as of course this justice to women, though they had before refused it; the strange revelations of this war having made many things new and plain to governments, as well as to peoples.

"Are we alone to refuse to learn the lesson? Are we alone to ask and take the utmost that our women can give—service and sacrifice of every kind—and still say we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their Nation and ours? We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil, and not to a partnership of privilege and right?

"This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America, if it had not been for the services of the women—services rendered in every sphere—not merely in the fields of efforts in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but wherever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself.

"We shall not only be distrusted, but shall deserve to be distrusted if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them. We cannot isolate our thought and action in such a matter from the thought of the rest of the world. We must either conform or deliberately reject what they propose and resign the leadership of liberal minds to others.

"The women of America are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be slackers whether you give this thing that is mere justice; but I know the magic it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it to them. I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the field for our liberties and the liberties of the world, were they excluded. The task of the women lies at the very heart of the war, and I know how much stronger that heart will beat if you do this just thing and show our women that you trust them as much as you in fact and of necessity depend upon them.

"Have I said that the passage of this amendment is a vitally necessary war measure, and do you need further proof? Do you stand in need of the trust of other peoples and of the trust of our own women? Is that trust an asset or is it not?

"I tell you plainly, as the commander-in-chief of our Armies and of the gallant men in our fleets, as the present spokesman of this people in our dealings with the men and women throughout the world who are now our partners, as the responsible head of a great Government which stands and is questioned day by day as to its purpose, its principles, its hopes, whether they be serviceable to men everywhere or only to itself, and who must himself answer these questions or be shamed, as the guide and director of forces caught in the grip of war and by the same token in need of every material and spiritual resource this great Nation possesses—I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle.

"And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately, when the war is over. We shall need them in our vision of affairs, as we have never needed them before, the sympathy and insight and clear moral instinct of the women of the world.

"The problems of that time will strike to the roots of many things that we have not hitherto questioned, and I for one believe that our safety in these questioning days, as well as our comprehension of matters that touch society to the quick, will depend upon the direct and authoritative participation of women in our counsels. We shall need their moral sense to preserve what is right and fine and worthy in our system of life as well as to discover just what it is that ought to be purified and reformed. Without their couselings we shall be only half wise.

"That is my case. This is my appeal. Many may deny its validity, if they choose, but no one can brush aside or answer the arguments upon which it is based. The executive tasks of this war rest upon me. I ask that you lighten them and place in my hands instruments, spiritual instruments, which I sorely need, and which I have daily to apologize for not being able to employ."

Bekersfield.—Damages totaling more than $225,000 resulted early September 27, on the lease of the Interstate Oil Company near Maricopa, about thirty-five miles from here, as the result of a shaft of lightning which accompanied a storm sweeping Kern county.

HERE THEY ARE! MARINETTES!

Miss Elinor N. Rensch (left) and Miss Margaret Staples, San Francisco girls, who are preparing to make applications to the newest branch of Uncle Sam's Service—the Marinettes.

Girls If You Can Pass The Physical Examination and Other Requirements You May Join the Marines

San Francisco.—'Ten-shun! You girls who are under 150 pounds in your gym suits, who are less than five feet ten, and can pound a typewriter, take dictation and learn to salute your superior officer!

Fo'ord hurnch! Step lively! Uncle Sam wants you for his new Marinette corps. But, mind, you can't stuff candy nor leave your chewing gum lying around loose when you're working for your Uncle Samuel. He wants the girls who will wear the trim military uniforms he is designing at Washington to be neat, thorough and business-like in their work as well as in their demeanor. He wants competent young women only to handle his books, take care of his correspondence and keep the official red tape of the Marine service from getting kinks in it.

Remember, girls, your hair may be brown, black, or molasses color, your eyes blue, gray, or hazel, and you will be allowed some variation in your bust and waist measurements, but you must not be too petite. Ninety-five pounds is the limit and your height must not be under five feet.

Instructions have been sent out from Washington to recruiting sergeants all over the country providing for the examination and enrollment of Marinettes. At any hour the order to begin filling out enlistment blanks may arrive, so be ready with your applications.

The pay of Marinettes will be $110 to start, and it will be increased following promotion to various non-commissioned grades, including that of corporalette and sergeantette.

Those who successfully pass the medical examination will be furnished with an attractive uniform, the blouse being of the regulation navy blue, piped with red and gold, and the short skirt will be of Asia blue. A smart military cap, black stockings and high black boots will complete the outfit.

The first San Francisco lass to offer her services is Miss Elinor N. Rensch, aged 19, one of the speediest stenographers in a local insurance office. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rensch of 1845 Leavenworth street. Miss Rensch has a brother in France.

She learned of the approaching opening for women in the Marine service through Sergeant Anthony O'Connor of the local recruiting offices in the Sheldon building.

Miss Rensch's chum, Miss Margaret Staples, of 845 Union street, whose parents reside in Fresno, is the second on the waiting list.

Condensed California News

San Francisco.—The employees of the California Barrel Company went 100 per cent in the fourth Liberty loan last Friday, the day before the drive started.

Madera.—General Pershing has cabled congratulations to Madera county, as the result of it being the first county in California to exceed its Liberty loan quota.

Redding.—The forty-stamp quartz mill of the Fairview mine, near Minerville, Trinity County, is being junked for shipment to San Francisco. The mill has stood idle for nearly twenty years.

Redwood City.—Ensign John D. McCrea, U. S. N., son of Principal S. P. McCrea of the Sequoia Union High School, and Miss Emma G. Holden, daughter of Mrs. George Holden, were married September 27, at the parish house of Mt. Carmel Church. McCrea arrived in Redwood City last week, on a furlough from Annapolis, where he was graduated recently.

Sacramento.—John F. Guggolz of Lodi, convicted of seditious utterances, was sentenced in the United States District Court here to serve one year in the Sacramento County Jail and pay a fine of $1000.

Marysville.—Funeral services for John W. Welsh, who died at Sutter City September 23, were held from his home at 2 o'clock, September 24. Welsh was a pioneer resident of Sutter County and a native of Ohio, 84 years of age. He is survived by Mrs. Rebecca Welsh, three sons, C. E. Welsh of Gridley, P. F. Welsh of Clements and O. D. Welsh of Woodland, and a daughter, Mrs. George Stephenson, of Yuba City.

Oakland.—Special Policeman Charles Lewis late September 27 shot and killed E. W. Higgins of 1449 Third avenue, whom he caught robbing the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Morris Underburger at 2328 Filbert street. Lewis says he found the door of the place open and saw Higgins at work inside. Higgins drew a revolver as the policeman approached him and Lewis drew his own pistol, firing and instantly killing him. The police found a newly purchased Liberty bond in Higgins' pocket made out in his name.

San Francisco.—One-half of their available cash will be invested by Osceola Tribe, No. 71, Improved Order of Red Men, in bonds of the fourth Liberty Loan, according to a resolution adopted by the lodge.

Woodland.—Stopping as if to save his little dog, which was running between the rails, Hallard Smith, well-known resident of Capay Valley, Yolo County, was ground to death by an onrushing Southern Pacific train Monday night, September 23.

Sacramento.—B. A. Reynolds, associate editor of the Bureau of Entomology Journal of Washington, D. C., has been appointed assistant secretary of the California Horticultural Commission, George H. Hecke, State Commissioner, has announced.

Marysville.—Governor William D. Stephens, speaking to an audience which crowded the Atkins Theater here, gave the initial address for the fourth Liberty loan drive. Governor Stephens made a strong plea for oversubscription of the bonds. He was entertained at a luncheon before giving his speach. The Governor is making a tour of the cities of the northern part of the State in the interest of the bonds.

Palo Alto.—While every bell in town rang to call the subscribers to the election booths, opened for the purpose, Palo Alto and Stanford University by volunteer action alone carried their Liberty loan quota over the top last Friday night.

By 8 p. m. the subscription was $419,300. The quota was $419,000. The subscribers numbered 2034. Fifty per cent. of the entire population of the Stanford campus subscribed.

Redwood City.—The heirs of the late Colonel Nathaniel J. Brittan have agreed to settle their differences over the administration of the estate by having the 400-acre Brittan ranch, near San Carlos, partitioned into three equal parts for Mrs. Carmelita B. Kendall and Mrs. Belle J. Moore, daughters of the late capitalist, and Ernest Hewson, surviving husband of Natalie Hewson, another daughter. In accordance with this agreement, Superior Judge George H. Buck has made an order directing County Surveyor James V. Neuman to partition the property.

BELL'S NAME WILL APPEAR ON TICKET

San Francisco.—Frank Jordan, Secretary of State, said at the Palace Hotel Monday night:

"Bell's name will go on the ticket by a margin of about 1500 signatures. There are about 4000 more considered doubtful."

Theodore A. Bell, Democratic aspirant for Governor, piled up a total of 5046 registered names in San Francisco, according to certification by Registrar of Voters Harry Zemansky to Secretary of State Frank Jordan last night. He needs over 10,000 to qualify, but his registration in San Francisco was heralded by his friends as an indication that his name will appear on the ballot at the general election.

According to Zemansky's figures, there were 6472 names signed to Bell's petitions. Of this number, however, 1080 were found neither in the city nor telephone directories and 440 were found to be disqualified for other reasons.

CITY RAILWAYS MAKE $13,358.55 IN AUGUST

San Francisco.—The Municipal Railways made $13,358.55 in August. That amount was placed in the city treasury Monday to the credit of the railway fund.

The total receipts of the roads for August were $209,261.86. The operating expenses were $136,147.66. The gross balance was $73,114.20. Deducting from the gross profits 18 per cent for depreciation, $20,254.04 for interest on bonds and $2,021.82 for insurance left a profit of $13,385.55.

The Municipal Railways is exempt from taxes, legal service and other overhead charges that are figured in the expense of private corporations.

AMERICAN KILLS TEN GERMANS AND DIES

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun.—September 29 (by the Associated Press).—American staff officers visiting a battlefield on this sector Saturday found a dead American soldier surrounded by ten dead Germans, whom he apparently had killed before being slain himself.

STUDY OF THE GREAT WAR

BY SAMUEL B. HARDING
Professor of European History in Indiana University

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C

(Continued from last week)

6. Reply of Germany (September 22, 1917). This was filled with the vaguest generalities. In part it consisted of hypocritical and lying protestations that ver since the Kaiser ascended the throne he had "regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world"; and that "in the crisis which led up to the present conflagration his Majesty's efforts were up to the last moment directed towards settling the conflict by peaceful means." With reference to the substituting of "the moral power of right" for "the material power of arms," and for the reduction of armaments and the establishing of arbitration, indorsement was given the Pope's proposals in such vague and general terms as not to bind the German Government to anything.

No notice whatever was taken of the Pope's plea for the giving up of occupied territory and the restoration of Belgium's independence. When reports were published in the German press that nevertheless the Government was prepared to give up Belgium, Chancellor Michaelis denied this, saying (September 28):

"I declare that the Imperial Government's hands are free for eventual peace negotiations. This also refers to Belgium."

7. Failure of the attempt to promote an internation conference of Socialists at Stockholm (Sweden) for peace on the basis of the Russian revolutionary formula, "No annexations and no indemnities," September, 1917. This failure was due to (a) suspicion that pro-German influence was back of the proposal; and (b) publication of proofs of pro-German and un-neutral conduct on the part of Swedish diplomatic officials.—(See War Cyclopedia, under 'Spurlos Versenkt,' 'Stockholm Conference,' 'Sweden, Neutral Problems.')

January 28-February 3, 1918, occurred a widespread strike in Germany (500,000 said to have struck in Berlin alone) to secure (a) a general peace "without indemnities or annexations," (b) betterment of food and living conditions, and (c) more democratic political institutions. The arrest of the leaders and the firm attitude of the military authorities speedily sent the strikers back to work.

8. President Wilson's proposals of January 8, 1918:

"What we demand in this war . . . is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are, in effect, partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

"I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

"II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

"III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

"IV. Adequate guaranties given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

"V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

"VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

"VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

"VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

(If France gets back Alsace-Lorraine, the production of iron ore in Germany would be 7,471,886 tons and in France 43,850,265. Should Germany keep the Briey Basin (in Northern France) which she now holds, the production in Germany would be 41,307,142 tons, and in France 9,014,760 tons."—S. S. McClure, "Obstacles to Peace", pp. 113.)

"IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

"X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guaranties of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

"XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an obsolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guaranties.

"XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

"XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."—(War, Labor and Peace, pp. 28-31.)

On February 11 the President made this further statement:

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either Government (Austria or United States) to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

"First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.;

"Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

"Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival States; and

"Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."—(War, Labor, and Peace, p. 38.)

9. The proposals of Great Britain (speech of Lloyd George, January 5, 1918) and of revolutionary Russia (Bolshevik proposals at Brest-Litovsk, December 2, 1917) were in substantial agreement with those of President Wilson.—(See comparative synopsis in N. Y. Times Current History for February, 1918, pp. 257-9.)

An Inter-Allied Labor Conference, held in London February 20-23, speaking in the name of practically all the organized working class of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, specifically indorsed President Wilson's proposals, and declared that "a victory for German imperialism would be the defeat of democracy and liberty in Europe," and that the Socialists whom they represented "were inflexibly resolved to fight until victory is achieved."—(Full text of declaration in The New Republic for March 23, 1918.)

10. Replies of Germany and Austria (January 24):

Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, replied to President Wilson's address of January 8, in a speech of conciliatory tone, but said that Austria would "defend the pre-war possessions of her allies as she would her own." This attitude ignored the Alsace-Lorraine question, but by implication conceded the giving up of Belgium. (In the first telegraphic despatches, this passage was falsified in the German interest by the Wolff Press Bureau.)

Chancellor von Hertling's speech in reply was "very vague and confusing";

"His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities; and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three States now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

"He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic Provinces; with no one but the Government of France the "conditions" under which French territory

(Continued on page 3)

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Foreman—That machine can do the work of a dozen men.

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Write for free automobile road map of California.

Wants Army of Savers.

The purpose of the War Savings Committee is to create an army of savers who will, by saving, release labor and materials for the use of the Government in the war, and who will lend their savings to the Government to prosecute the war.

UGH! A DOSE OF NASTY CALOMEL

It salivates! It makes you sick and you may lose a day's work.

You're bilious, sluggish, constipated and believe you need vile, dangerous calomel to start your liver and clean your bowels.

Here's my guarantee! Ask your druggist for a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone and take a spoonful tonight. If it doesn't start your liver and straighten you right up better than calomel and without griping or making you sick I want you to go back to the store and get your money.

Take calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak and sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of harmless, vegetable Dodson's Liver Tone tonight and wake up feeling great. It's perfectly harmless, so give it to your children any time. It can't salivate, so let them eat anything afterwards.—Adv.

NEVADAN DOWNS FOE PLANE; DECORATED

Reno, Nev.—Lieutenant F. Woodhouse of Elko, Nev., is the first Nevadan to bring down a Hun plane. News of his exploit has been received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Woodhouse, in Elko. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for gallantry at Verdun in 1917 and has served in the French aviation service, the American flying squadron and the British aviation section. No particulars of his exploits were given.

Marysville.—A compromise settlement of the contest over the will of the late Rev. Matthew Coleman, of St. Joseph's Church, this city, was effected, and the sisters of Father Coleman and a brother, who were bequeathed $1 each, will receive $1100, which includes real estate in Oakland, valued at $1,350. The estate is valued at $12,230, and Father Coleman willed the greater portion to the College of Notre Dame of this city for charitable purposes. The names of the contestants were Katherine Coleman of Salt Lake City, Alice Coleman of Manchester, England, Agnes Coleman of East Oakland, Annie L. Coleman of Berkeley, Mary Landers of San Francisco, and Patrick Coleman of San Francisco.

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Cut It Down To Bare Facts.

Editor—How's the new society reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible.

Assistant—He did. Here's his account of yesterday's afternoon tea: "Mrs. Lovely poured, Mrs. Jabber roared, Mrs. Duller bored, Mrs. Rasping gored, and Mrs. Embonpoint snored."—Detroit Times.

The Idea.

"Bluff's brag talk about that old boat of his is a joke. He was telling me how she skims the waves."

"Yes, that's the cream of the joke."

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When your shoes pinch or your Corns and Bunions ache, get Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. Gives instant relief to Tired, Aching, Tender Feet. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

Shoot.

Guest—Noodle soup, veal with tomato sauce and a cream puff.

Waiter (who has been at the front)—Bowl of submarines, camouflage calf, hurl me a custard grenade.—Boys' Life.

A Precious Deposit

Scene—London just after air raid. Constable, dare I venture to take baby out of the safe?

Its Use.

"What do you do with the hour of daylight you save now?"

"Oh, I use it up in light reading."

SUFFERING CATS! GIVE THIS MAN THE GOLD MEDAL

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.—Adv.

SIXTY PLANES DOWNED; NOT A MAN LOST

American Headquarters in France.—The outstanding achievement of the American army in the latest offensive undoubtedly was that of its aviators, who have done all that was expected of them and much more. Their commander, Colonel Mitchell, proudly claims there is nothing to beat them in the world, and it will be long before their record up to and including Saturday is surpassed, with sixty machines downed and twelve balloons burned without a single casualty.

General Persing's report on last Saturday's operations stated that the Americans had "brought down twelve balloons and more than sixty enemy planes, while less than a third of that number of our planes are missing."

DOCTOR DIDN'T KNOW; WIFE LOSES INSURANCE

San Francisco.—Mrs. Anna St. John Whitney of San Mateo lost her fight against the West Coast Life Insurance Company to collect $10,000 insurance her husband, Arthur L. Whitney, carried on his life. Superior Judge Daniel C. Deasy instructed the jury in the case to return a verdict for the insurance company after it had been shown that when Whitney was examined by the company's physician he concealed the fact that he knew he had heart trouble.

OLDEST DOMINICAN PRIEST DEAD AT 82

Benicia.—The funeral here of Very Rev. James Benedict McGovern, O. P., marked the last chapter in the history of a priest said to be the oldest member by profession and priesthood in the Dominican order throughout the world. For eighteen years he was either assistant pastor or sub-prior in Benicia. He died in a hospital at Stockton.

Born near Ballinamore, Ireland, in 1836, Father McGovern early became an orphan and was brought to Ohio by relatives. He entered the order at 16, and came to California with Fahter Tom Burke, O. P., a well-known orator of his time.

He had served in Portland, Or., Antioch, Pittsburg, Martinez, Crockett and Benicia. He prided himself especially on his knowledge of the Gaelic tongue and in the history of Ireland.

Marysville.—Ben Crouch, owner of 8200 acres of land near Butte City, has negotiated a lease by which he is to receive $151,000 annually for rent. Crouch's earnings from his land last year were $80,000. Crouch, who was in the deferred agricultural class of the selective service, has asked his local board to place him in class 1, as he has practically leased all of his holdings and closed out his business, with the intention of serving Uncle Sam in the trenches.

THE STUDY OF THE GREAT WAR

BY SAMUEL B. HARDING
Professor of European History in Indiana University

(Continued from page 2)

shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan States he defers, as I understand him, to Austria, Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman Empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance.

"It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches."—(President Wilson, address of February 11, 1918, in War, Labor, and Peace, pp. 34-35.)

11. Attitude of the Kaiser.

"The year 1917 with its great battles has proved that the German people has in the Lord of Creation above an unconditional and avowed ally on whom it can absolutely rely. . . . If the enemy does not want peace, then we must bring peace to the world by battering in with the iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace."—(Address to German Second Army on the French front, December 22, 1917.)

"We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but the victory of German arms must first be recognized. Our troops under the great Hindenburg will continue to win it. Then peace will come."—(On conclusion of peace with Ukrania, February 11, 1918.)

"The prize of victory must not and will not fall us. No soft peace, but one corresponding with Germany's interests."—(To Schleswig-Holstein Provincial Council, March 26, 1918.)

(To be continued)

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Washington.—Officials of the War and Navy departments, the Aircraft Production Board and the Government Housing Corporation told the House Building Committee that an additional appropriation of $194,607,000 for building homes and providing transportation for war workers in congested industrial centers soon will be asked of Congress.

New York.—Miss Eleanor Haas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Haas of San Francisco, was married to Lieutenant Daniel E. Koshland, U. S. A., also of San Francisco, at noon September 26, in the Louis XVI suite at the Hotel St. Regis. The wedding was hurriedly arranged, as the bridegroom, who is stationed at Governor's island, military headquarters of the Department of the East, expects to sail soon for France. Only relatives, who came on from San Francisco, and a few close friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Why Bald So Young?

Dandruff and dry scalp usually the cause and Cuticura the remedy. Rub the Ointment into scalp. Follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. For free sample address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Auburn.—A grand total of $3144, said to be the highest price ever paid for a carload of peaches sent out of California, was received by the Penryn Fruit Company for a car of clingstones sent to New York and sold there September 20. The peaches were of fancy pack.

XMAS BOXES TO NAVY BY NOVEMBER 15TH

Washington.—Christmas packages for men serving on naval vessels abroad must reach New York not later than November 15, Secretary Daniels has announced.

Packages sent by parcel post must be enclosed in substantial boxes, with hinged or screw top covers, to facilitate opening and inspecting.

Boxes sent by express are limited to twenty pounds, should be not more than two cubic feet in volume, be of wood well strapped and have hinged or screw tops.

No perishable food products other than those in cans or glass jars should be packed.

All packages must be marked with the name and address of the sender, with a notation "Christmas box," and must be forwarded in care of the Supply Officer, Fleet Supply Base, Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn, New York.

San Francisco.—Sergeant M. J. H. Harris of San Francisco, who is fighting in France with the 72nd Canadians, has been severly wounded by shrapnel, according to word received by his brother, C. M. Harris, 48 Clay street. Harris enlisted with the Canadians in 1916, was in the Passchaendale action and saw severe fighting near Lens. He was mentioned for bravery in the dispatches because, "though wounded in the neck he insisted on retaining his position on the firing line and the next day shot a Hun."

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

SAN FRANCISCO HOTELS

Acme Hotel
819 Mission St., Near Fourth St. San Francisco
Opposite Mission St. Entrance of Emporium
300 Rooms at Moderate Prices
150 Rooms at 75c per day or $3.00 per week. 75 Rooms at $1.25 per day or $4.00 per week. 75 Rooms, Private Bath at $1.50 per day or $4.50 per week. Steam Heat, Every Convenience, Large Lobby on Ground Floor.

HOTEL ST. NICHOLAS
235 O'Farrell Street, at Powell
New Hotel, Center of San Francisco
Room without bath, $1 and $1.50, day rates
Room with bath, $1.50 to $2.50, day rates.
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates.
COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED

Grammar Most Necessary.

The mistress of the house was obdurate.

"No," she said firmly, "I don't want no buttons nor no laces."

Putting his foot in the fast-closing door, the tramp held up his hand.

"Here you are, lady," said he, "'Grammar for Beginners,' only sixpence!"—Tit-Bits.

Sure Way to Stop It

"I am tired of being a goat."

"Then why don't you stop butting in?"

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

WOULD YOU MARRY REFINED WIDOW worth $500,000? Address Mrs. Hill, 14 E. 6th St., Jacksonville, Fla.

LADIES—We buy crochet and tatting; for particulars and club fees send 25c. Ladies Crochet Club, Healdton, Okla.

INVESTORS—Buy Money Back Guarantee Oil Stocks. 2c per share. Write for Market Letter. Weal Bros., 208 Fortune St., Tampa, Fla.

LADIES $1000 REWARD! I positively guarantee my great Successful "Monthly" Compound. Safely relieves cases of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. Mail, $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. BOOKLET FREE. Write today. DR. A. S. SOUTHINGTON REMEDY CO. KANSAS CITY, MO

Stop.

"A funny old man said this to me:
I fell in a snowdrift in June, said he
I went to a ball game out in the sea
I saw a jellyfish float up in a tree
I found some gum in a cup of tea
I stirred my milk with a big brass key
I opened my door on my bended knee
I beg your pardon for this said he
But 'tis true when told as it ought to be.
'Tis a puzzle in punctuation, you see."
—Boys' Life.

ATTENTION!
Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. Crumling, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. Elise Heim, R. No. 6, Box 88, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Many Children Studying

both at home and school, STRAIN their eyes to the danger point.

Eyeache, headache, nervousness or Blurring of the eyes is the result.

If your children have any of these symptoms, bring them to me as a registered Optometrist for examination of the eyes and glasses to relieve the eyestrain.

F. W. LAUFER OPTICIAN 4-8-7 Fourteenth Street, bet. Broadway and Washington, OAKLAND

Do your Christmas Shopping Early This Year

Prices are constantly advancing and all merchandise more difficult to get.

What is more lasting than a good piece of jewelry?

Our stock is complete. Select now. A small deposit will secure you.

A. F. Edwards 1227-29 BROADWAY Oakland

(Oakland's Jeweler For Forty Years)

GUS JOHNSON'S

QUICK LUNCH

119 MACDONALD AVENUE

When you are thinking of some place to go to get a good meal try GUS'S QUICK LUNCH. Gus has a fine trade and serves the best the market affords at reasonable prices.

119 Macdonald ave., North side of street, white front.

Lohen's **QUALITY MARKET**

FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH and POULTRY

Fresh Fish, Clams, Etc.

Every Day

334 Macdonald Ave. Near Fourth | Phone 939

TILDEN LUMBER CO.

E. M. TILDEN, President

Price --- Quality --- Service

Yards: Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, Crockett

Office and Mill: 15th St. and Nevin Ave. Phone Richmond 81

CONSERVE ELECTRICITY

Patriotism demands that you save electricity for war purposes.

Northern and Central California have a serious power shortage because of lack of rain during the past winter and the increased use of electricity by war industries.

THESE WAR INDUSTRIES MUST HAVE POWER.

There is not enough power for everybody at the present rate of consumption. It is up to you to save. Turn off your lights whenever possible and use lower power lamps.

This is one other thing you can do in the great struggle.

H. G. BUTLER,
Power Administrator.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

709 Macdonald Avenue

Telephone Richmond 531

THE TERMINAL OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN RICHMOND

THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN - - Publisher and Editor

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.
Established in 1903.
Legal City and County Paper.

Entered as second class matter June 22, 1903, at Richmond, California, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Six months, in advance	$1.00
Three months	$ .50

Advertising rates on application.

Legal notices must be paid for on or before delivery of affidavit of publication. No exception to this rule.

★ ★

KEEP DOWN NEEDLESS LEGISLATION.

Sending more business men and property owners to the legislature will have the good effect of reducing the volume of laws.

A Chicago judge said recently that whenever the people of Illinois hear a good joke they proceed to enact it into a new law.

This is not peculiar to Illinois, for witness the law making wearing of hatpins of a certain length amenable for carrying a deadly weapon.

There are anti-expectoration laws under which half the men, women and children who walk the streets could be arrested for spitting on the walks.

The man or woman who follows politics for a living must make a showing of activity, must be busy doing something to attract attention.

Not so with a business man, an individual responsible for property, pay rolls, industries. They have too much to do to be meddlers or triflers.

This is a time when those who are active in swelling the volume of legislation creating new offices and increasing public taxes should be kept out of the legislature.

GET BACK TO MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

Ten thousand voters failing to register or vote in one large county of a western state at the recent primary is a significant fact.

Complicated election laws, the trouble and expense of repeated registrations and elections makes voting unpopular.

Larger and larger numbers of citizens refuse to vote and refuse to become candidates, there is so much red tape to comply with.

The nomination and election laws of most states comprised a large volume and the annual cost of elections is becoming burdensome.

The labor unions, socialists, non-partisan league and radicals generally are organized and vote.

That any obstacles should be placed in the way of any American citizen taking part in an election is a paradox.

It is the aggregate expressed intelligence of the people that constitutes democracy, and to minimize that expression is a crime against a republican form of government.

We must get back to simpler manhood suffrage.

UNFAIR CRITICISM.

It is unfair to denounce James Rolph, as many do, for seeking both the Republican and Democratic nominations. He had the legal as well as the moral right to do so. Many Democratic candidates for congress and the legislature, as well as the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, sought both nominations. So did candidates for other offices. And in this connection, it should not be forgotten that Henry Ford, Republican, was a candidate of both parties for United States Senator from Michigan. He lost his own party nomination, but will run as the Democratic candidate, with the approval of President Wilson. Of course, the primary law of Michigan differs from ours.—San Francisco Star.

Share & Share Alike

Training Schools and Camps 'Iron Out' Clumsiness

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

Every boy scout or national guard gathering or military school or military class of any public school furnishes countless points to teach a beginner how to prepare to be a soldier. A novice can witness marches and drills somewhere within reach and go to the attic or barn or pasture to rehearse what he saw others do.

Progress in the home guard training is slow because the members drill only at odd hours. However, they begin at

Photo by American Press Association.

LEFT SHOULDER ARMS.

the foundations, and their awkward squad furnishes good patterns for the novice who doesn't know even right from left in a line of men.

A beginner must take his new trade seriously. Glory may lie in paths ahead, but the first steps are tedious. Fortunately they are of the kind where one dovetails into the next higher, so to speak, and once learned they are not forgotten. All training is now done on United States army models.

The national guard drills and the work at the national training camps proceed from the start according to manuals used in the regular army. Manuals for the preliminary stages of soldier life are prepared in the simplest form, and these are textbooks in all drill halls and camps. Thus uniformity is secured for the whole country, and the recruit trained in one state will feel at ease in ranks trained in another state even a thousand miles away.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Fainting.

First aid treatment for fainting should consist in getting the patient into an open air space as quickly as possible, lowering the head if the face be pale and raising it if it be congested. At the same time the clothing must be loosened from the neck to the waist. It is absolutely necessary that a free circulation of air be had, so if there is none stirring vigorous fanning helps considerably. If the patient is unconscious give nothing by the mouth, but if she is conscious the sooner fluids are given the better. Cold water in sips, cold tea, hot coffee, cold milk and warm beef tea are all useful, but some stronger and more quickly acting stimulant may be necessary. Ammonia in the form of sal volatile is the stimulant usually supplied in ambulance hampers. A dose of from five to thirty drops of this salt in two tablespoonfuls of water is generally effective, but a great objection to its use is that it sometimes causes vomiting, which is especially undesirable in one who is already weak and exhausted.

Send the Soldier Boys Your Home Newspaper

Overseas, where American soldiers are facing the enemy, a letter from home is most welcome. It is the strongest home tie. It helps to keep the morale of the American soldier at the topmost point. Next in point of importance is the old home newspaper. From this he learns what is happening among his friends. It is most important that the home newspaper should follow him across the seas.

Persons who wish to get this work of cheer to the boys from this community may do so by subscribing to this newspaper and having it addressed to the American Y. M. C. A., 12 Rue d'Agueseau, Paris, France. The national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. will see that the paper is forwarded to the soldier at the front. It will be sent to a camp where boys from this state are stationed.

War work secretaries in Y. M. C. A. huts overseas state that the hardest thing they have to combat is home-sickness. The lads are yearning for news from their loved ones. The letter is first in importance, the old home newspaper fills the void in the absence of the letter.

You can help to maintain the morale of the American troops in France by sending him this paper. Think it over.

See Laufer's advertisement about your vision.

Gasoline FOR Sale

6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Only
Beginning October 1st

The Pacific Coast Director of the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration has requested that the sale of gasoline and engine distillate be limited to the hours between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The Standard Oil Co. is glad to comply with this request and beginning October first all our stations and delivery facilities will serve the public between these hours only.

This request is made for the purpose of conserving manpower, and we know that our patrons will patriotically cooperate with the Fuel Administration in carrying out this important war measure.

STANDARD OIL CO.
(California)

NOTICE.

To all owners and claimants of all or any right, title, interest, possession, in or to, or any lien or incumbrance upon, the real property hereinafter described: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1915, the Superintendent of Streets in and for the City of Richmond, County of Contra Costa, State of California, sold for delinquent assessment for the opening and extending of Virginia Street, in the said City, the following real property situate, lying and being in the said City of Richmond, County and State aforesaid, and described thus: Assessment lot number 397 as the same is delineated and so designated upon that certain map or plat entitled "Plat of Assessment District for the Opening and Extending of Virginia Street, in the City of Richmond, County of Contra Costa, State of California", filed in the office of the County Recorder of the said County of Contra Costa, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1914; That the said sale was made to W. Thomas Holland, who was the purchaser of said sale, and to whom, and in the name of whom, the certificate of said sale was issued, said sale being number 40; That the amount or sum for which the said real property was sold was Two and 52/100 Dollars; That the amount or sum now due is Three and 78/100 Dollars; That the time for redemption of the said real property from the said sale will expire on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1918, and that, unless redeemed, said purchaser will apply for a deed of the said real property on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1918.

Witness my hand:
W. THOMAS HOLLAND,
Purchaser and owner of the said certificate of sale.

(Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25)

NOTICE.

To all owners and claimants of all or any right, title, interest, possession, in or to, or any lien or incumbrance upon, the real property hereinafter described: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1914, the Superintendent of Streets in and for the City of Richmond, County of Contra Costa, State of California, sold for delinquent assessment for the opening and extending of Maine Street, in the said City, the following real property situate, lying and being in the said City of Richmond, County and State aforesaid, and described thus: Assessment lot number 212 as the same is delineated and so designated upon that certain map or plat entitled "Plat of Assessment District for the Opening and Extending of Maine Street in the City of Richmond, County of Contra Costa, State of California", filed in the office of the County Recorder of the said County of Contra Costa, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1914; That the said sale was made to W. Thomas Holland, who was the purchaser of said sale, and to whom, and in the name of whom, the certificate of said sale was issued, said sale being number 29; That the amount or sum for which the said real property was sold was Five and 10/100 Dollars; That the amount or sum now due is Seven and 65/100 Dollars; That the time for redemption of the said real property from the said sale will expire on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1918, and that, unless redeemed, said purchaser will apply for a deed of the said real property on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1918.

Witness my hand:
W. THOMAS HOLLAND,
Purchaser and owner of the said certificate of sale.

(Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25)

NOTICE.

To all owners and claimants of all or any right, title, interest, possession, in or to, or any lien or incumbrance upon, the real property hereinafter described: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1915, the Superintendent of Streets in and for the City of Richmond, County of Contra Costa, State of California, sold for delinquent assessment for the widening of Twenty-third Street, in the said City, the following real property situate, lying and being in the said City of Richmond, County and State aforesaid, and described thus: Assessment lot number 233 as the same is delineated and so designated upon that certain map or plat entitled "Map Showing Assessment District and Area Required for the Widening of 23rd St. from the A. T. & S. F. Ry. right-of-way to Potrero Ave.", filed in the office of the County Recorder of the said County of Contra Costa, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1915; That the said sale was made to W. Thomas Holland, who was the purchaser of said sale, and to whom, and in the name of whom, the certificate of said sale was issued, said sale being number 5; That the amount or sum for which the said real property was sold was Nine and 93/100 Dollars; That the amount or sum now due is Fourteen and 89/100 Dollars; That the time for redemption of the said real property from the said sale will expire on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1918, and that, unless redeemed, said purchaser will apply for a deed of the said real property on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1918.

Witness my hand:
W. THOMAS HOLLAND,
Purchaser and owner of the said certificate of sale.

(Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25)

Johnson, bootblack. 6th and Mac

Bank Clearances

The following are the bank clearances for August, 1918:

San Francisco	$448,652,476
Los Angeles	129,247,000
Oakland	27,833,395
Sacramento	18,253,773
San Diego	9,999,716
Fresno	10,854,612
Stockton	8,786,470
San Jose	8,199,851

NOTICE.

To all owners and claimants of all or any right, title, interest, possession, in or to, or any lien or incumbrance upon, the real property hereinafter described: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1915, the Superintendent of Streets in and for the City of Richmond, County of Contra Costa, State of California, sold for delinquent assessment for the opening and extending of Seventh Street, in the said City, the following real property situate, lying and being in the said City of Richmond, County and State aforesaid, and described thus: Assessment lot number 1238, as the same is delineated and so designated upon that certain map or plat entitled "Plat of Assessment District for the Opening and Extending of Seventh Street in the City of Richmond, Co. of Contra Costa, State of Cal. Res. of Int. No. 226, and Showing Land to be Taken", filed in the office of the County Recorder of the said County of Contra Costa, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1914; That said sale was made to W. Thomas Holland, who was the purchaser of said sale, and to whom, and in the name of whom, the certificate of said sale was issued, said sale being number 38; That the amount or sum for which the said real property was sold was Six and 25/100 Dollars; That the amount or sum now due is Nine and 37/100 Dollars; That the time for redemption of the said real property from the said sale will expire on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1918; and that, unless redeemed, said purchaser will apply for a deed of the said real property on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1918.

Witness my hand:
W. THOMAS HOLLAND,
Purchaser and owner of the said certificate of sale.

(Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25)

NOTICE.

To all owners and claimants of all or any right, title, interest, possession, in or to, or any lien or incumbrance upon, the real property hereinafter described: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1915, the Superintendent of Streets in and for the City of Richmond, County of Contra Costa, State of California, sold for delinquent assessment for the opening and extending of Seventh Street, in the said City, the following real property situate, lying and being in the said City of Richmond, County and State aforesaid, and described thus: Assessment lot number 1729, as the same is delineated and so designated upon that certain map or plat entitled "Plat of Assessment District for the Opening and Extending of Seventh Street in the City of Richmond, Co. of Contra Costa, State of Cal. Res. of Int. No. 226, and Showing Land to be Taken", filed in the office of the County Recorder of the said County of Contra Costa, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1914; That said sale was made to W. Thomas Holland, who was the purchaser of said sale, and to whom, and in the name of whom, the certificate of said sale was issued, said sale being number 45; That the amount or sum for which the said real property was sold was Three and 10/100 Dollars; That the amount or sum now due is Four and 65/100 Dollars; That the time for redemption of the said real property from the said sale will expire on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1918, and that, unless redeemed, said purchaser will apply for a deed of the said real property on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1918.

Witness my hand:
W. THOMAS HOLLAND,
Purchaser and owner of the said certificate of sale.

(Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25)

NOTICE.

To all owners and claimants of all or any right, title, interest, possession, in or to, or any lien or incumbrance upon, the real property hereinafter described: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1915, the Superintendent of Streets in and for the City of Richmond, County of Contra Costa, State of California, sold for delinquent assessment for the opening and extending of Seventh Street, in the said City, the following real property situate, lying and being in the said City of Richmond, County and State aforesaid, and described thus: Assessment lot number 1128 as the same is delineated and so designated upon that certain map or plat entitled "Plat of Assessment District for the Opening and Extending of Seventh Street in the City of Richmond, Co. of Contra Costa, State of Cal. Res. of Int. No. 226, and Showing Land to be Taken", filed in the office of the County Recorder of the said County of Contra Costa, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1914; That the said sale was made to W. Thomas Holland, who was the purchaser of said sale, and to whom, and in the name of whom, the certificate of said sale was issued, said sale being number 34; That the amount or sum for which the said real property was sold was Five and 20/100 Dollars; That the amount or sum now due is Seven and 80/100 Dollars; That the time for redemption of the said real property from the said sale will expire on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1918, and that, unless redeemed, said purchaser will apply for a deed of the said real property on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1918.

Witness my hand:
W. THOMAS HOLLAND,
Purchaser and owner of the said certificate of sale.

(Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25)

NOTICE.

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W. THOMAS HOLLAND,
Purchaser and owner of the said certificate of sale.

(Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25)

NOTICE.

To all owners and claimants of all or any right, title, interest, possession, in or to, or any lien or incumbrance upon, the real property hereinafter described: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1914, the Superintendent of Streets in and for the City of Richmond, County of Contra Costa, State of California, sold for delinquent assessment for opening and extending of Florida Street, in the said City, the following real property situate, lying and being in the said City of Richmond, County and State aforesaid, and described thus: Assessment lot number 165 as the same is delineated and so designated upon that certain map or plat entitled "Plat of Assessment District for the Opening and Extending of Florida Street", filed in the office of the County Recorder of the said County of Contra Costa, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1914; That the said sale was made to W. Thomas Holland, who was the purchaser of said sale, and to whom, and in the name of whom, the certificate of said sale was issued, said sale being number 20; That the amount or sum for which the said real property was sold was Four and 15/100 Dollars; That the amount or sum now due is Six and 22/100 Dollars; That the time for redemption of the said real property from the said sale will expire on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1918, and that, unless redeemed, said purchaser will apply for a deed of the said real property on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1918.

Witness my hand:
W. THOMAS HOLLAND,
Purchaser and owner of the said certificate of sale.

(Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25)

NOTICE TO VOTERS

A new and complete registration of voters is required by law during the year 1918.

Registration closes, for the purpose of voting at Municipal Elections in towns of the Sixth Class, on March 8, 1918; for the purpose of voting at August Primary Election, on July 27th, 1918; for the purpose of voting at the General Election, on October 5th, 1918.

No person shall be entitled to vote at any of the above elections unless he registers on or before the above dates.

You may register with the County Clerk or any of his deputies.

J. H. WELLS,
County Clerk of Contra Costa County.

The following named persons are Registration Deputies:
A. C. Faris, Chief Deputy, City Hall, Richmond.
Mrs. Mary D. Neill, 164 Washington Ave., Richmond.
George K. Drew, 114 Washington Ave., Richmond.
C. R. Vaughn, 420 Macdonald Ave., Richmond.
L. J. Thole, 1928 Macdonald Ave., Richmond.
Mrs. Florilla M. Brown, Stege Branch Library, Richmond.
Miss Fannie L. Nesbit, 621 Bissell Ave., Richmond.
J. A. Deadrich, City hall, Richmond.
Mrs. Nellie M. Scott, 635 South 29th Street, Richmond.
J. E. Cryan, 321-6th St., Richmond.
James M. Stewart, Standard Oil Co., Richmond.
Miss Betty Angell, Chamber of Commerce, Richmond.
M. A. Hays, 2203 Macdonald Ave., Richmond.
A. H. Wackinson, El Cerrito.
W. H. Williams, Giant.
Frank Conlon, El Cerrito.
G. W. Adams, El Cerrito.
George Valerio, San Pablo.
Frank M. Silva, San Pablo.

NOTICE.

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(Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25)